

## VOW

**Vouch.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation.

What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed? one that in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the *vouch* of very malice itself? *Shakep. Othello.*  
**VOUCHER.** *n. f.* [from *vouch*.] One who gives witness to any thing.

Better to starve,

Than crave the hire which first we do deserve:

Why in this wolfish gown should I stand here,

To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,

Their needful *voucher*? *Shakep. Coriolanus.*

The stamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight, and of such a fineness, *i. e.* has so much silver in it. *Locke.*

All the great writers of that age stand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator, N. 253.*

I have added nothing to the malice or absurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, since the *vouchers* themselves will be so soon lost. *Pope.*

**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe*.]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.

2. To condescend to grant.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to like their company, and lastly to *vouchsafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchsafe* your worship a word or two? —  
 Two thousand, fair woman, and I'll *vouchsafe* thee hearing. *Shakespeare.*

But if the sense of touch seem such delight  
 Beyond all other, think the same *vouchsafe'd*  
 To cattle and each beast. *Milton.*

It is not said by the apostle, that God *vouchsafed* to the heathens the means of salvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will save none of those, to whom the found of the gospel never reached. *South's Sermons.*

**TO VOUCHSAFE.** *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield.  
 Do I not see Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not first weigh'd by wisdom and virtue? doth not the *vouchsafe* to love me with like ardour? *Sidney, b. ii.*

*Vouchsafe*, divine perfection of a woman,  
 Of these supposed crimes to give me leave  
 By circumstance but to acquit myself. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

*Vouchsafe*, illustrious Ormond, to behold  
 What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

**VOUCHSAFEMENT.** *n. f.* [from *vouchsafe*.] Grant; condescension.

The infinite superiority of God's nature, places a vast disparity betwixt his greatest communicated *vouchsafements*, and his boundless, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

**Vow.** *n. f.* [*vovus*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which some part of life, or some part of possessions is consecrated to a particular purpose.

The gods are deaf to hot and peevish *vows*;  
 They are polluted offerings. *Shakespeare.*

If you take that *vow* and that wish to be all one, you are mistaken; a wish is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return, with vain devotion, pays. *Dryden.*

2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony.

By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,  
 In number more than ever women spoke. *Shakespeare.*

Those who wear the woodbine on their brow,  
 Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;  
 Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

**TO VOW.** *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *vovus*, Lat.] To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power.

David often *voweth* unto God the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving in the congregation. *Hecker.*

To Master Harvey, upon some special consideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenser.*

*Vow* and pay unto the Lord. *Pf. lxxvi.*

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the possession of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his public worship, and the ministers thereof, they are not now arbitrary, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever fees these irreligious men,  
 With burden of a sickness, weak and faint,  
 But hears them talking of religion then,  
 And *vowing* of their soul to ev'ry saint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,  
 Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:  
 And last, in honour of his new abode,  
 He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

**TO VOW.** *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Do not see how unregarded now  
 That piece of beauty passes? *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

There was a time, when I did *vow*  
 To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

## UP

**Vo'wel.** *n. f.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itself.

I distinguish letters into *vowels* and consonants, yet not wholly upon their reason, that a *vowel* may be sounded alone, a consonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the consonants may be sounded alone, and some joined together without a *vowel*, as bl. fl. and as we pronounce the latter syllable of people, rifle. *Hollier.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an elision. *Breane.*

**VOWFELLOW.** *n. f.* [*vow* and *fellow*.] One bound by the same vow.

Who are the votaries,  
 That are *vowfellow* with this virtuous king? *Shakespeare.*

**VOYAGE.** *n. f.* [*voyage*, Fr.]

1. A travel by sea.

Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,  
 With his black palmer, that him guided still. *Fairy Queen.*

Our ships went sundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean seas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to sit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to resume the helm when the storm arose. *Prior.*

2. Course; attempt; undertaking. A low phrase.  
 If he should intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakespeare.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*

3. The practice of travelling.

All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

**TO VOYAGE.** *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by sea.

For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,  
 To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;  
 Thus refus'd 'timpair the baneful trust. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**TO VOYAGE.** *v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

I with pain  
*Voyag'd* th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep  
 Of horrible confusion. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

**VOYAGER.** *n. f.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage*.] One who travels by sea.

Disdain not in thy constant travelling  
 To do as other *voyagers*, and make  
 Some turns into less creeks, and wisely take  
 Fresh water at the Heliconian spring. *Dante.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can best tell. *Cheney.*

Deny your vessels, ye deny in vain;  
 A private *voyager* I pass the main. *Pope's Odyssey.*

**UP.** *adv.* [*up*, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down.

From those two Mytilene brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up* now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a stage play. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

Thither his course he bends; but *up* or down,  
 By center, or eccentric, hard to tell,  
 Or longitude. *Milton.*

2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest.

Helen was not *up*? was she? *Shakespeare.*

His chamber being commonly stived with suiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breast to his servants to dress him; his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

3. In the state of being risen from a feat.

Upon his first rising, a general whisper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addison.*

4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.

Now morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,  
 Up rose the sun, and *up* rose Emily;  
 Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

5. In a state of being built.

Up with my tent; here will I lie to-night;  
 But where to-morrow I — well, all's one for that. *Shakespeare.*

6. Above the horizon.

As soon as the sun is *up*, set upon the city. *Judges ix.*

7. To a state of advancement.

Till we have wrought ourselves *up* into this degree of christian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

8. In a state of exaltation.

Those that were *up* themselves, kept others low;  
 Those that were low themselves held others hard;  
 Ne suffered them to rise, or greater grow. *Fairy Queen.*

Henry the fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!  
 Down royal state! all you sage counsellors hence. *Shakespeare.*

9. In a state of climbing.

The gentle archbishop of York is *up* *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*  
 With well-appointed powers.  
 Rebels there are *up*, *Shakespeare.*  
 And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *How*

## UPB

Thou hast fir'd me; my soul's *up* in arms,  
 And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

11. In a state of being increased, or raised.

Grief and passion are like floods raised in little brooks by a sudden rain; they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place.

As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Estrange.*

13. From younger to elder years.

I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pf. lxxxviii.*

14. *Up* and down. Dispersedly; here and there.

Abundance of them are seen scattered *up* and down like so many little islands when the tide is low. *Addison.*

15. *Up* and down. Backward and forward.

Our desire is, in this present controversy, not to be carried *up* and down with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what is truth. *Hooker, b. v.*

The skipping king he rambl'd *up* and down,  
 With shallow jesters. *Shakespeare.*

*Up* and down he traverses his ground;  
 Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again:  
 Then nimble shifts a thrust, then lends a wound;  
 Now back he gives, then rushes on again. *Daniel.*

Thou and death  
 Shall dwell at ease, and *up* and down unseen  
 Wing silently the buxom air. *Milton.*

On this windy sea of land, the fiend  
 Walk'd *up* and down alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*

What a miserable life doth thou lead, says a dog to a lion, to run starving *up* and down thus in woods. *L'Estrange.*

She moves! life wanders *up* and down  
 Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addison.*

16. *Up to*. To an equal height with.

Tantalus was punished with the rage of an eternal thirst, and set *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addison.*

17. *Up to*. Adequately to.

The wisest men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they saw nothing in it opposite to morality. *Addison.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themselves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up to* the positive precepts of our duty. *Rogers's Sermons.*

18. *Up with*. A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow.

She, quick and proud, and who did Pas despise,  
*Up with* her fist, and took him on the face;  
 Another time, quoth she, become more wife:  
 Thus Pas did kiss her hand with little grace. *Stanley.*

19. It is added to verbs, implying some accumulation, or increase.

If we could number *up* those prodigious swarms that settled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any six parts of Europe of the same extent. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

20. *Up*, interject.

21. A word exhorting to rise from bed.

*Up*, *up*! cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;  
 Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*

22. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action.

*Up* then, Melpomene, the mournful muse of nine;  
 Such cause of mourning never hadst afore;  
*Up*, grisly ghosts; and *up* my rueful rime;  
 Matter of mirth now shalt thou have no more. *Spenser.*

But *up*, and enter now into full bliss.  
*Up*, *up*, for honour's sake; twelve legions wait you,  
 And long to call you chief. *Dryden.*

23. *Up*. From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be most weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

**TO UPBARE.** *v. a.* *preter. upbare*; *part. pass. upborn*. [*up* and *bare*.]

1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation.

*Upborn* with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*

Rang'd in a line the ready racers stand,  
 Start from the goal, and vanish o'er the strand:  
 Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,  
 And drifts of rising dust involve the sky. *Pope.*

2. To raise aloft.

This with pray'r,  
 Or one short sigh of human breath, *upborn*,  
 Ev'n to the seat of God. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

A monstrous wave *upborn*  
 The chief, and dash'd him on the craggy shore. *Pope.*

## UPC

3. To support from falling.

Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,  
 For want of food and sleep; which two *upbear*,  
 Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Fairy Queen.*

**TO UPBARE.** *v. a.* [*upbeare*, *upbeban*, Saxon.]

1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful.

The fathers, when they were *upbraid*d with that defect, comforted themselves with the meditation of God's most gracious nature, who did not therefore the less accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker, b. v.*

It seem'd in me  
 But as an honour snatch'd with boist'rous hand,  
 And I had many living to *upbraid*  
 My gain of it by their assiduities,  
 Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shakespeare, Hen. IV.*

If you refuse your aid, yet do not  
*Upbraid* us with our distresses. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*

Vain man! how long wilt thou thy God *upbraid*?  
 And, like the roaring of a furious wind,  
 Thus vent the vile distemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*

How cunningly the force of displays  
 Her own transgressions, to *upbraid* me mine. *Milton.*

'Tis a general complaint against you, and I must *upbraid*  
 you with it, that because you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world of more defects *upbraid*,  
 That other works by nature are unmade;  
 That she did never at her own expence  
 A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

2. To object as matter of reproach.

Those that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raised: for it doth *upbraid* unto them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid* to them those small remains of ancient piety, which the rapacity of some ages has scarce left. *Sprat.*

May they not justly to our climes *upbraid*,  
 Shortness of night, and penury of shade. *Prior.*

3. To urge with reproach.

I have too long born  
 Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter scoffs. *Shakespeare.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conscience. *Decay of Piety.*

4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher.

Ev'ry hour  
 He flashes into one gross crime or other;  
 His knights grow riotous, and he himself *upbraid*s us  
 On ev'ry trifle. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *Ja. i. 5.*

Be ashamed of *upbraidings* speeches before friends: and after thou hast given *upbraid* not. *Ecclus. xli. 22.*

5. To bring reproach upon; to shew faults by being in a state of comparison.

Ah, my son, how evil fits it me to have such a son, and how much doth thy kindness *upbraid* my wickedness? *Sidney.*

The counsel which I cannot take,  
 Instead of healing, but *upbraid*s my weakness. *Addison.*

6. To treat with contempt. Not in use.

There also was that mighty monarch laid,  
 Low under all, yet above all in pride;  
 That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,  
 And would, as Ammon's son, be magnify'd. *Fairy Queen.*

**UPBRAIDINGLY.** *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was, when men would learn and study good things, not envy those that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nickname. *B. Johnson.*

**TO UPBURY.** *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by Spenser, for the sake of a rhyming termination.] To shame.

Vile knight,  
 That knights and knighthood doth with shame *upbraid*,  
 And shew'th 't' ensample of thy childish might,  
 With silly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenser.*

**UPBROUGHT.** *part. pass. of upbring*. Educated; nurtured.

Divinely wrought,  
 And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,  
 And with the crew of blessed saints *upbrought*,  
 Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenser.*

**UPHAND.** *adj.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand.

The *uphand* sledge is used by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largest, yet requires help to batter. They use it with both their hands before them, and seldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*

**UPCAST.** [*Participle from to cast up*. The verb to *upcast* is not in use.] Thrown upwards.

Beasts with *upcast* eyes forsake their shades,  
 And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryden.*

UPCAST.